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LISTS OF SPECIES

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New records of spiders (Arachnida, Araneae) from the state of Roraima, northern Brazil

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Abstract: The Brazilian spider fauna comprises thousands of described species, mostly known by only one or two records, and there are large sampling gaps. The spider fauna of the state of Roraima is enigmatic in Brazil and remains largely unknown. Herein, we present a list of spider species recently collected during an expedition in Roraima. Species-level identifications were possible for 229 adult individuals of 54 species. Five species are newly recorded from Brazil, and 30 species are presented for the first time from Roraima. Most of these new records are represented by widespread species, representing the huge and historical deficiency in the spider sampling throughout Roraima.

Key words: Amazon Forest; Cerrado; geographical distribution; Neotropical Region

INTRODUCTION

Brazilian spiders are suitable for the study of diversity patterns and geographical distribution owing to the existence of a large database that includes all records in taxonomic publications, among other records (i.e., Brescovit et al. 2011; Oliveira et al. 2015). As of 2013, there were 3,425 spider species recorded from Brazil, but about 40% of these species are known only by single records, while about 45% have between two and 15 records, 10% have between 16 and 60 records, and only 2% of the species are represented by more than 100 records (Oliveira et al. 2015). This heterogeneous knowledge is highly influenced by where the main national research institutions, which harbor the most significant collections, and researchers on spider systematics are located. Collections are mostly composed of species gathered nearby (Brescovit et al. 2011), significantly associated to access routes, creating larger knowledge shortfalls in localities far from the main research centers (Oliveira et al. 2016).

For example, the Amazon has the lowest record density for invertebrates, vertebrates and angiosperms among all Brazilian biomes (Oliveira et al. 2016). Regarding spiders, there is a historical concentration of sampling effort mostly in small regions (Oliveira et al. 2015). The states of Pará (e.g., Ricetti & Bonaldo 2008; Bonaldo et al. 2009b) and Amazonas (e.g., Höfer & Brescovit 2001; Adis et al. 2002; Bonaldo et al. 2009a; Dias & Bonaldo 2012) concentrate most of the published spider inventories, collaborating for such heterogeneous knowledge. Additionally, in the last 15 years, knowledge of spiders in the states of Roraima, Rondônia, Acre, and Amapá has increased mainly through taxonomic papers (e.g., Polotow & Brescovit 2008; Abrahim et al. 2012; Ruiz & Brescovit 2013; Rodrigues 2013; Paula et al. 2014; Costa & Ruiz 2014; Bertani et al. 2016), but no lists of spider species have been published or updated.

For Roraima, there is a single spider species inventory carried out in *terra firme* forests in the Island of Maracá, in the municipality of Uraricoera; it is almost two decades old (Lise 1998a, 1998b). In that paper, Lise (1998a, 1998b) recorded 145 spider species (92 determined and 55 undetermined species), a species richness presently considered low, if compared to well-sampled Amazon Forest localities such as the Serra do Cachimbo (427 spp., Ricetti & Bonaldo 2008), the Reserva Florestal Adolpho Ducke (506 spp., Höfer & Brescovit 2001; Adis et al. 2002), the Floresta Nacional de Caxiuanã (591 spp., Bonaldo et al. 2009b), or the Porto Urucu River basin (623 spp., Dias & Bonaldo 2012).

As a consequence of the general deficiency of sampling in Roraima, any expedition focusing on sampling arachnids in the region is expected to result in a large number of undescribed or, at least, under-recorded species (even

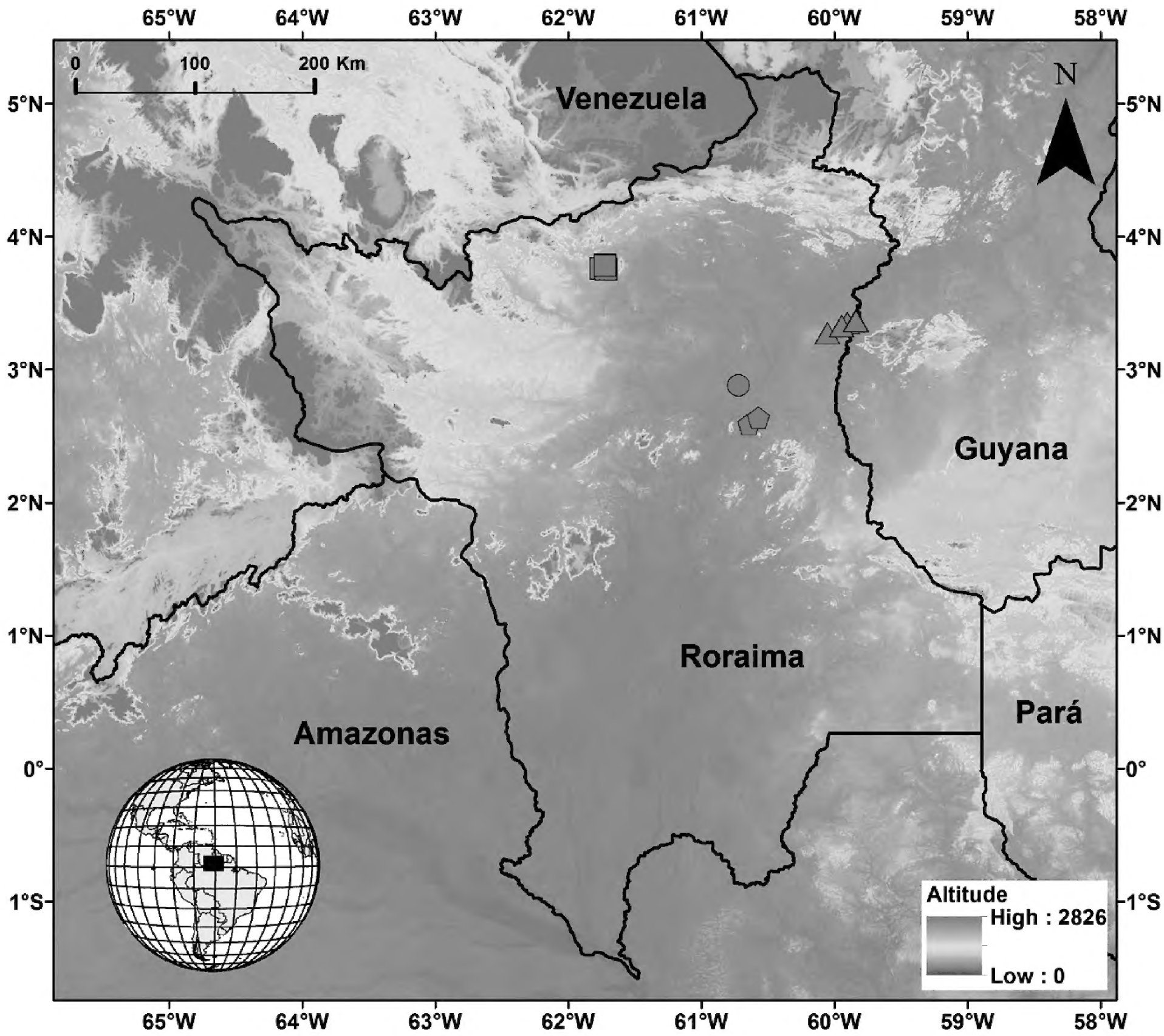


Figure 1. Location of the sampling points in the municipalities of Amajari (squares), Boa Vista (circles), Bonfim (triangles) and Cantá (pentagons), state of Roraima, northern Brazil.

for widespread species). Recently, we performed a short survey in four municipalities (Amajari, Boa Vista, Bonfim, and Cantá) at Roraima, and here we present a species list of these spiders and update their geographical distribution.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The sampling was conducted in the state of Roraima in northern Brazil. The state borders Venezuela on the north and west and Guyana on the east. To the south is the state of Amazonas, and to the southeast, the state of Pará. Additionally, the region represents a large ecotone area; flanked by the Amazon Forest to the south and west, by savannas to the east, and by mountainous regions, with altitudes up to 3,000 m, to the north (Eden & McGregor 1998). The climate is characterized by three climate categories in Koppen's classification: Af (constantly humid regions with low annual variations in rainfall and temperature), Am (humid summer and short term dry winter seasons), and Aw (with four months of a real drought) (Barbosa et al. 1997; Falcão & Costa 2012). In general, lowland Roraima has annual mean temperature ranging between 26 and 27°C, which decreases considerably with elevation (Eden & McGregor 1998). The mean annual rainfall varies from 1,100–1,400 mm/year in the northeast to 2,000–2,300 mm/year in the southwest (Barbosa et al. 1997). Such heterogeneous climate and topography allow for the existence of different habitats, such as *terra firme* forest, seasonally flooded forest (*várzea* and *igapó*), white-sand forest (*campina* and *campinarana*), savanna, gallery, and dry forests, and various types of montane forests (Naka et al. 2006).

In July 2014, a 10-day sampling campaign was carried out in Roraima (Figure 1), in the municipalities of Amajari (Figures 2–6), Boa Vista, Bonfim (Figure 7), and Cantá. Collecting permits were issued by the Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio) through the Sistema de Autorização e Informação em Biodiversidade (SISBIO #44225-1). Arachnids were collected through diurnal and nocturnal manual searches that did not follow any

Figures 2–7. Aspects of the vegetation in sampled localities throughout Roraima. **2** and **3.** Forested areas in the Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, Amajari. **4.** Gallery forest near the Cachoeira do Paiva, Vila Tepequém, Amajari. **5** and **6.** Savannas and rocky outcrops in the uphill of the Serra do Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, Amajari. **7.** Seasonally flooded lowland savanna in the surroundings of Bonfim. Photos by L.S. Carvalho.

standardized protocol.

Specimens were sorted then identified using relevant taxonomic literature (i.e., Chickering 1943, 1966; Levi, 1963, 1968, 1971, 1975, 1976, 1985, 1991a, b, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2004; Exline & Levi 1965; Platnick 1975, 1986; Shear 1970; Opell, 1979; Deeleman-Reinhold & Prinsen 1987; Harrod et al. 1991; Brescovit & Bonaldo 1993; Höfer et al. 1994; Saager 1994; Glueck 1994; Coyle 1995; Brescovit 1996; Corronca 1998; Brescovit & Rheims 2000; Höfer & Brescovit 2000; Huber 2000, 2005; Santos & Brescovit 2001; Deeleman-Reinhold & van Harten 2001; Agnarsson 2003; Rheims & Brescovit 2004; Santos & Rheims 2005; Bertani & Araújo 2006; Guadanucci

et al. 2007; Santos 2007; Polotow & Brescovit 2008, 2009; Rheims et al. 2008; Rudloff & Weinmann 2010; Crews 2011; Piacentini 2011; Silva & Carico 2012; Costa & Ruiz 2014; Bertani et al. 2016; Cabra-García & Brescovit 2016), all available on-line (World Spider Catalog 2017). Only specimens identified to the species level are listed here. Thus, undetermined or undescribed specimens are not discussed. Names of species follow the World Spider Catalog (2017).

All specimens were deposited in the following arachnid collections: Coleções Taxonômicas da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais (UFMG; curator A. J. Santos); Coleção de História Natural da Universidade Federal do Piauí, Floriano, Piauí (CHNUFPI; curator E. F. B. Lima); and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, São Paulo (MZSP; curator R. Pinto-da-Rocha). Photographs were made using a Leica M205C stereomicroscope equipped with a Leica DFC295 digital camera. Images in different focal planes were assembled in multi-focus images using the software Leica Application Suite ver. 3.3.0 (Leica Inc.). The map of the sampling points was constructed in ArcMap 10.0 (ESRI), using WGS84 datum (the same used to obtain the geographical coordinates during the sampling).

RESULTS

Species identification was achieved for 229 adult individuals (86 males and 143 females) belonging to 54 species and 19 families. Only six species presented more than 10 individuals: *Metagonia mariguitarensis* (González-Sponga, 1998) (*n* = 24), *Wagneriana atuna* Levi, 1991 (*n* = 24), *Trochanteria gomezi* Canals, 1933 (*n* = 23), and *Carapoia paraguaensis* González-Sponga, 1998 (*n* = 19), *Architis tenuis* Simon, 1898 (*n* = 18) and *Metazygia gregalis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1889) (*n* = 12). Eighteen species were doubletons and 18 species were singletons.

The list of spiders presented herein is mainly composed by widely distributed species (50 spp.; 92% of the total), and only four species are known to have a restricted **Distribution:** the theraphosids *Guyruita waikoshiemi* (Bertani & Araújo, 2006), *Psalmopoeus irminia* Saager, 1994 and *Theraphosa stirmi* Rudloff & Weinmann, 2010, and the orb-weaver araneid *Hypognatha cacau* Levi, 1996. The theraphosid species are distribuited only in the Guiana shield, while *H. cacau* is known from the northern Amazon Forest.

Four species are recorded in Brazil for the first time: the theraphosids *G. waikoshiemi* and *T. stirmi*, the selenopid *Selenops geraldinae* Corronca, 1996, and the orb-weaver araneid *Wagneriana taboga* Levi, 1991. Additionally, 30 species are recorded from Roraima for the first time. No species of medical importance was recorded. Additionally, five recorded species are widely distributed and/or can be found in synanthropic environments: *Argiope argentata* (Fabricius, 1775) (Araneidae), *Micropholcus fauroti* (Simon, 1887) (Pholcidae), *Philoponella vittata* (Keyserling, 1881) (Uloboridae), *Oecobius concinnus* Simon, 1893 (Oecobiidae), and *Scytodes fusca* Walckenaer, 1837 (Scytodidae). Below, we present a brief discussion on each species collected.

Infraorder Mygalomorphae
Family Dipluridae Simon, 1889

Ischnothele guianensis (Walckenaer, 1837)
Mygale guianensis Walckenaer (1837).
Pezionyx guianensis — Taczanowski (1874).
Entomothele guianensis — Simon (1889).
Thelechoris guianensis — Simon (1891).
Ischnothele siemensi F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1896).
Ischnotheleguianensis — F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1896); Coyle (1995).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l. [above sea level]), 1 ♀, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17230); (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′8.4″ N, 061°42′49.3″ W; 647 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 16.VII.2014, same collectors (UFMG 17085).

Distribution: Bolivia, Brazil (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Ceará, Pará, Piauí and Roraima [**new record**]), Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, and Surinam (Coyle 1995; Carvalho et al. 2014).

Family Theraphosidae Thorell, 1869
Subfamily Schismatothelinae Guadanucci, 2014

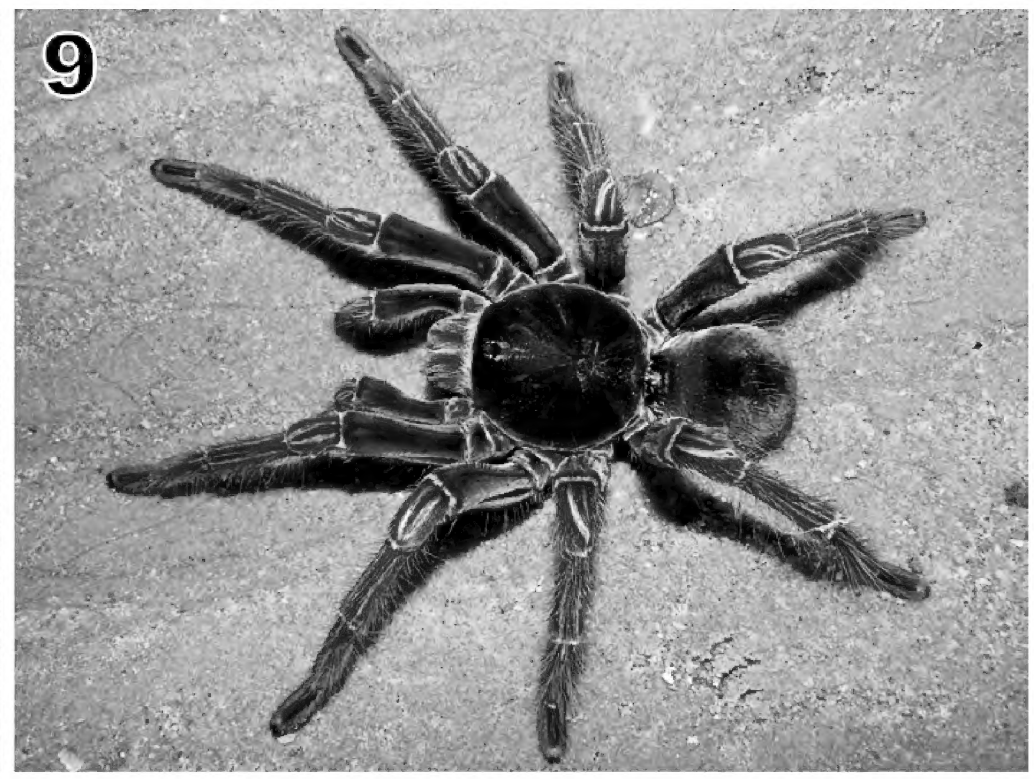
Guyruita waikoshiemi (Bertani & Araújo, 2006)
(Figures 8, 12–15)
Holothele waikoshiemi Bertani & Araújo (2006).
Guyruita waikoshiemi — Guadanucci et al. (2007).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′8.4″ N, 061°42′49.3″ W; 647 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 16.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 16690).

Distribution: *Guyruita waikoshiemi* was previously known only from its type locality, the Yanomami community Motorema (02°30′27.0″ N, 065°9′39.9″ W) in the Reserva de Biosfera Alto Orinoco-Casiquiare, 411 km from Puerto Ayacucho, Estado Amazonas, Venezuela (Bertani & Araújo 2006). The new record increases the geographical distribution by at least 410 km to the northeast.

Natural history: The specimen was found on the ground inside a burrow, which was lined internally with threads (as also described by Bertani & Araujo 2006). It was captured by digging out the soil. The surrounding area consisted of secondary *terra firme* vegetation.

Note: The spider genus *Guyruita* Guadanucci was described in 2007 and comprises three described species. It is distinguished from the remaining Schismatothelinae theraphosid genera by the labium densely occupied by more than 100 cuspules, absence of intercheliceral intumescence, posterior sternal sigilla remote from margin, absence of teeth in tarsal claws, undivided tarsal scopula



Figures 8–11. Representatives of the spiders collected in the State of Roraima. **8.** Adult female of *Guyruita waikoshiemi* (UFMG 16690), collected at Amajari, **9.** Adult male of *Theraphosa stirmi* (UFMG 17210), collected at Amajari. **10.** Adult female of *Psalmopoeus irminia* (UFMG 17888), collected at Amajari. **11.** Adult female of *Eriophora edax* (UFMG 17073), collected at Bonfim. Photos by L.S. Carvalho (8, 9, 11) and P.H. Martins (10).

I–II, and divided tarsal scopula III–IV (Guadanucci et al. 2007). The females of *G. waikoshiemi* (Figures 8 and 12–15) can be distinguished from congeners by the incrassate tibia I (Guadanucci et al. 2007; see Figure 14) and by the spermathecae being multilobulated at the apical portion (Guadanucci et al. 2007; see Figure 15). The female specimen presented the diagnostic features for the genus (Figures 12 and 13) and species (Figures 14 and 15), but its spermathecae presented sclerotized receptacles positioned more apically than the holotype specimen drawn by Bertani & Araújo (2006). However, we consider this to be intraspecific variation.

Subfamily Selenocosmiinae Simon, 1889

Psalmopoeus irminia Saager, 1994 (Figure 10)

Psalmopoeus irminia Saager (1994) — Peters (2000, 2003); Schmidt (2003); Schmidt et al. (2006); Mendoza (2014).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′8.4″ N, 061°42′49.3″ W; 647 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 16.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17888).

Distribution: This species is known from its type locality in northeastern Venezuela (Gran Sabana, Estado Guyana) (Saager 1994) and the municipality of Pacaraima (Roraima) near the Brazil–Venezuela border (Bertani et al. 2016). The new record extends the geographical distribution of this species by about 102 km toward the southwest.

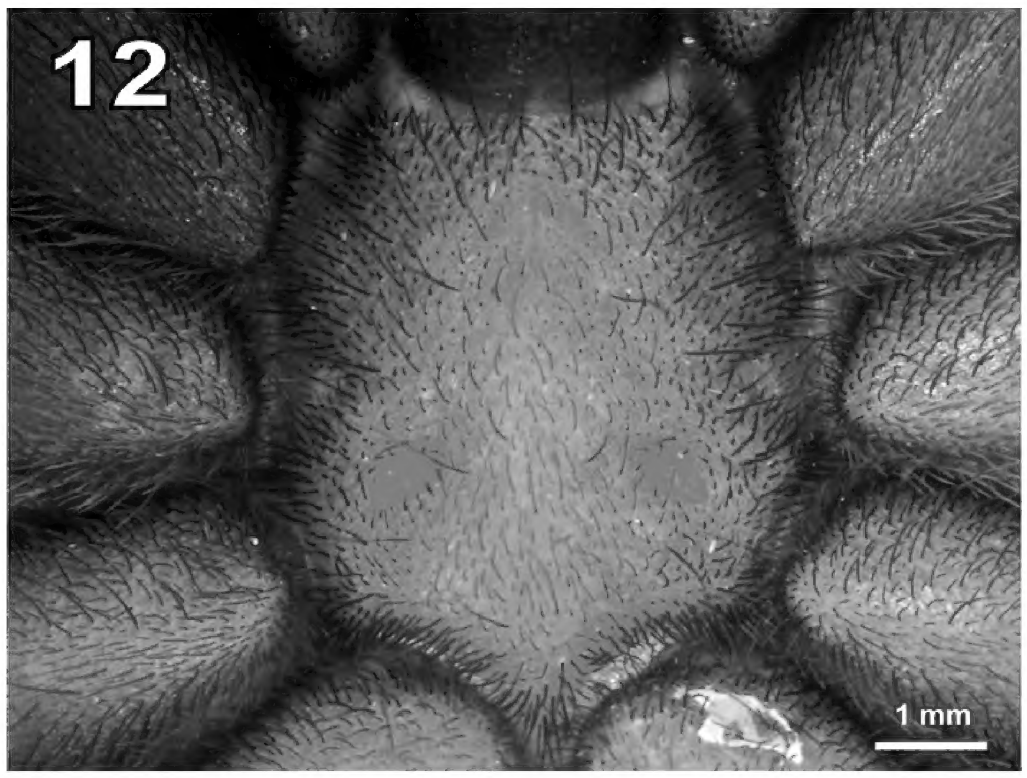
Subfamily Theraphosinae Thorell, 1869

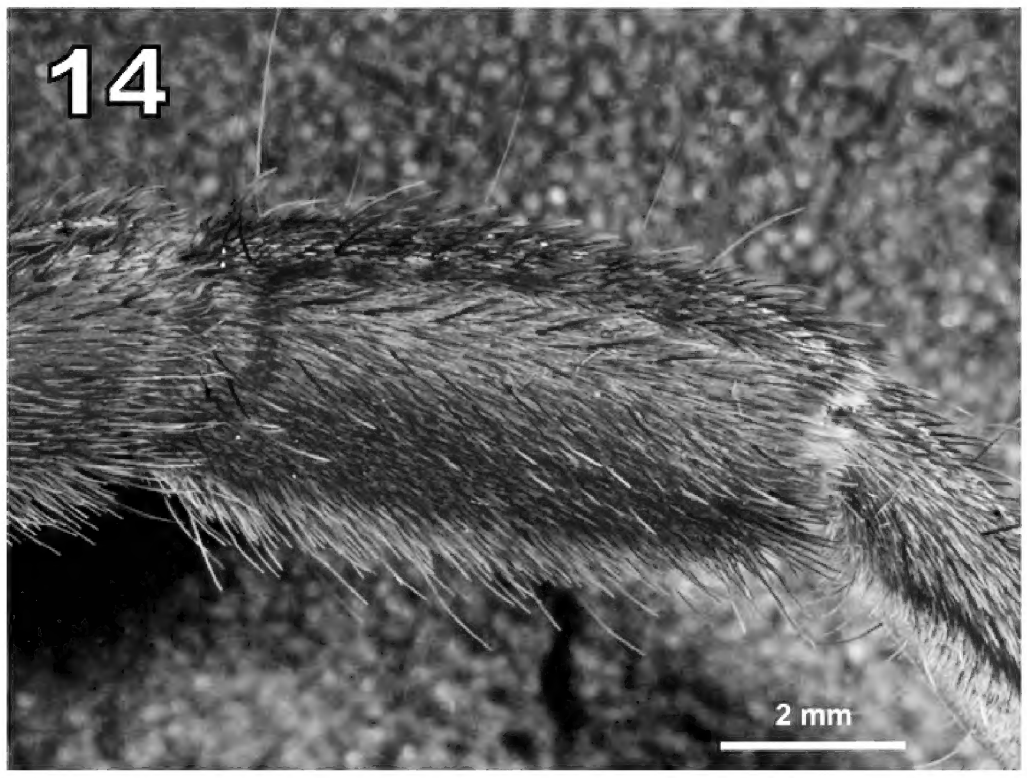
Theraphosa stirmi Rudloff & Weinmann, 2010 (Figure 9)

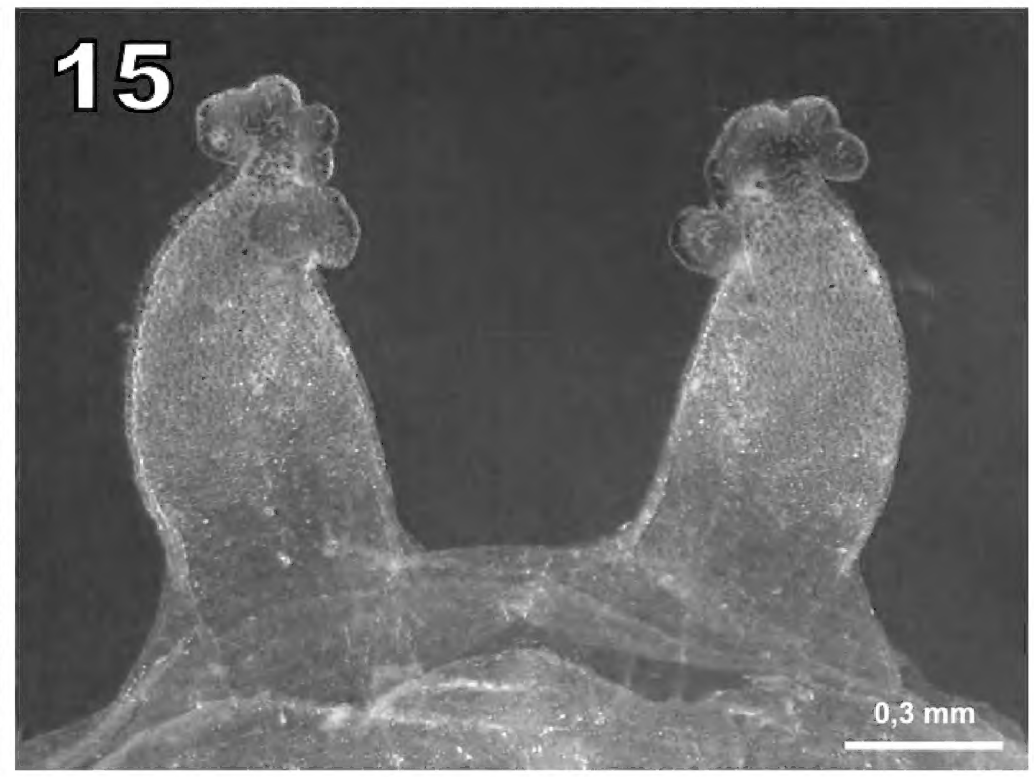
Theraphosa stirmi Rudloff & Weinmann (2010).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′8.4″ N, 061°42′49.3″ W; 647 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 16.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider (UFMG 17210).

Distribution: This species was known only from its type locality in southeastern Guyana (Essequibo, Takutuu River). The new record is the first from Brazil (Rudloff & Weinmann 2010) and extends the species' geographical distribution by about 420 km toward the northwest.







Figures 12–15. Diagnostic features of *Guyruita waikoshiemi* (UFMG 16690), collected at Amajari, Roraima, Brazil. **12.** Sternum. **13.** Labium and endites. **14.** Tibia I. **15.** Spermatheceae. Photos by P.H. Martins.

Infraorder Araneomorphae
Family Araneidae Clerck, 1757

Acacesia hamata (Hentz, 1847)
Epeira hamata Hentz (1847).
Epeira foliata Hentz (1847).
Epeira folifera — Marx (1890).
Acacesia foliata — Simon (1895a).
Araneus hallucinor Petrunkevitch (1911).
Acacesia lanceolata Badcock (1932).
Acacesia hamata — Bryant (1945); Levi (1976, 2002); Glueck (1994).
Araneus nigrolineatus Caporiacco (1955).
Acacesia nigrolineata — Levi (1991a).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém; 03°45′54.1″ N, 061°43′14″ W; 665 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 18.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69709); (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ; 03°46′55.4″ N, 061°43′19.0″ W; 587 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 15.vi.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69714).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed in the New World and is known from Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil (Amapá, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima [**new record**] and São Paulo), British Virgin Islands, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad, and United States (Levi 1976; Glueck 1994).

Aculepeira travassosi (Soares & Camargo, 1948)
Neosconella travassosi Soares & Camargo (1948).
Neosconella cutucensis Kraus (1955).
Araneus cutucensis — Brignoli (1983).
Araneus travassosi Brignoli (1983).
Aculepeira travassosi — Levi (1991a; 2002); Dierkens (2012).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Bonfim (03°19′ 35.9″ N, 059°56′41.7″ W; 132 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 20.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69707).

Distribution: This species, widely distributed in the New World, is known from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas, Bahia, Mato Grosso, Pará, Roraima and São Paulo), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panamá, and Paraguay (Levi 1991a).

Amazonepeira masaka Levi, 1994
Amazonepeira masaka Levi (1994, 2002)

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima**:** Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ; 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″

W; 640 m a.s.l.), 3 ♀, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17227); (Vila Tepequém, Pousada PSJ, 03°46′55.4″N, 061°43′19.0″ W; 587 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 15.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69708).

Distribution: Brazil (Amazonas, Roraima and Pará) and Ecuador (Levi 1994; Bonaldo et al. 2009b).

Araneus guttatus (Keyserling, 1865)

Epeira guttata Keyserling (1865).
Epeira similis Taczanowski (1873).
Aranea glabrata F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1904).
Araneus glabratus — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Araneus guttatus — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Araneus similis — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Aranea similella — Roewer (1942).
Neosconella bipunctata Mello-Leitão (1948).
Araneus leitaoi Brignoli (1983).
Araneus guttatus — Levi (1991a, 2002).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, Cachoeira do Paiva, 03°45′18.4″ N, 061°42′58.9″ W; 523 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 15.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69712); Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°35′15.3″ N, 060°38′27.6″ W; 105 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 23.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho et al. *leg.* (UFMG 17072); (02°38′8.2″N, 060°34′15.6″ W; 96 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 21.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69713).

Distribution: This species, widely distributed in the New World, is known from Argentina, Brazil (Amazonas, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia, Roraima [**new record**], and São Paulo), Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela (Levi 1991a).

Argiope argentata (Fabricius, 1775)

Aranea argentata Fabricius (1775) — Olivier (1789).
Aranea mammeata De Geer (1778) — Olivier (1789).
Epeira mammata Walckenaer (1805).
Argyopes argentatus — C. L. Koch (1838).
Argyopes fenestrinus C. L. Koch (1838).
Epeira argentata — Walckenaer (1841).
Epeira amictoria — Walckenaer (1841).
Plectana sloanii Walckenaer (1841).
Epeira gracilis Keyserling (1865).
Argiope carinata L. Koch (1871).
Argyopes maronicus Taczanowski (1873).
Argyopes subtilis Taczanowski (1873).
Acrosoma sloanii — Butler (1873).
Argyopes hirtus Taczanowski (1879).
Epeira gracilis Keyserling (1893).
Argiope argentata — McCook (1894).
Argiope waughi Simon (1896).
Araneus gracilis — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Micrathena sloanei — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Gea panamensis Chamberlin (1917).
Argiope argyrea Badcock (1932).
Argiope cuyunii Hingston (1932).
Argiope filiargentata Hingston (1932).
Argiope filinfracta Hingston (1932).
Singa gracilis — Mello-Leitão (1941).
Aranea gracilenta Roewer (1942).
Argiope indistincta Mello-Leitão (1944).
Argiope hirta Archer (1963).
Argiope argentata — Levi (1968, 1983, 1991a, 1993, 2004); Agnarsson et al. (2016).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima, Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 2 ♀, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17198).

Distribution: This species is one of the most widespread and widely distributed spider species in the New World (Levi 2004: map 2A) and is sometimes associated with synanthropic environments (Levi 1968; Taucare-Ríos 2012).

Eriophora edax (Blackwall, 1863) (Figure 11)

Epeira edax Blackwall (1863).
Eriophora edax — Banks (1909); Petrunkevitch (1930); Bryant (1948); Levi (1971, 1991, 2002).
Araneus edax — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Araneus argyronotus — Mello-Leitão (1939c).
Araniella geayi Caporiacco (1954).
Araneus geayi — Levi (1974).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°35′15.3″ N, 060°38′27.6″ W; 105 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 23.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho et al. *leg.* (UFMG 17073).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed in the New World (Levi 1971: map 3), with published records from United States to Brazil (Levi 1971; Bonaldo et al. 2009b; World Spider Catalog, 2017). This is the first record of *E. edax* from Roraima and fills a gap in its known geographical distribution.

Hypognatha cacau Levi, 1996

Hypognatha cacau Levi (1996).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, Cachoeira do Paiva, 03°45′18.4″ N, 061°42′58.9″ W; 523 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 17.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP).

Distribution: This species is known only from Peru (San Martín) and Brazil (Rondônia) (Levi 1996), and the new record from Roraima extends its distribution by at least 1,500 km toward the northeast.

Larinia directa **(Hentz, 1847)**

Epeira directa Hentz (1847).
Epeira rubella Hentz (1847).
Epeira tetragnathoides O. Pickard-Cambridge (1889).
Epeira intercisa O. Pickard-Cambridge (1889).
Drexelia directa — McCook (1892).
Epeira deludens Keyserling (1893).
Larinia directa — Banks (1894); Levi (1975, 2002); Harrod et al. (1991); Dierkens (2012).
Larinia bellona Banks (1898).
Drexelia bellona — F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1903).
Larinia cymotypa Chamberlin (1924).
Larinia albonigra Franganillo (1931).
Metazygia albonigra — Bryant (1940).
Larinia nigrovittata Mello-Leitão (1947).
Drexelia octopunctata Caporiacco (1955).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°35′15.3″ N, 060°38′27.6″ W; 105 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 23.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho et al. *leg.* (UFMG 17076); 1 ♀, 24.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1604).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed in the New World (Harrod et al. 1991: map 1). There are published records from the following countries: Bahamas, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Minas Gerais, Roraima, and São Paulo), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Surinam, United States (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississipi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and South Carolina), and Venezuela (Levi 1975; Harrod et al. 1991; Dierkens 2012).

Manogea porracea (C. L. Koch, 1838)
Miranda porracea C. L. Koch (1838).
Epeira porracea — Walckenaer (1841).
Zilla guyanensis Keyserling (1881b, 1893).
Cyrtophora porracea — Simon (1895a).
Cyrtophora grammica Simon (1895b).
Araneus poraceus — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Araneus guyanensis Petrunkevitch (1911).
Zygiella guyanensis — Roewer (1942).
Mangora octolineata Caporiacco (1947).
Mecynogea guianensis — Mello-Leitão (1948); Levi (1980).
Meta brasilica Soares & Camargo (1948).
Meta berlandi Caporiacco (1954).
Meta espiritosantensis Soares & Camargo (1955).
Cyrtophora guyanensis — Levi (1986).
Manogea porracea — Levi (1997, 2002).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17228).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Levi 1997: map 3). There are published records from the following countries: Argentina, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima, São Paulo), Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Surinam (Levi 1997).

Metazygia gregalis (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1889)
Epeira gregalis O. Pickard-Cambridge (1889).
Metazygia gregalis — F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1904); Levi (1995); Dierkens (2012).
Aranea gregalis — Strand (1907a).
Araneus gregalis — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Eustala tuceps Chamberlin (1925).
Metazygia manni Bryant (1945).
Metazygia similis Caporiacco (1947).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Bonfim (03°21′56.3″ N, 059°50′23.7″ W; 132 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 19.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69703); Boa Vista (Campus de Cauamé, Universidade Federal de Roraima, 02°52′38.4″ N, 060°43′13.1″ W; 91 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 22.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17074); (Campus de Cauamé, Universidade Federal de Roraima, 02°52′36.9″ N, 060°43′9.3″ W; 82 m a.s.l.), 6 ♀, 4m, 22.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69701).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the Central and South Americas (Levi 1995: map 3e). There are published records from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil (Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia, Santa Catarina, and São Paulo), Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela (Levi 1995; Dierkens 2012).

Metazygia lopez Levi, 1995
Metazygia lopez Levi (1995).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, 03°45′54.1″ N, 061°43′14.2″ W; 665 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 18.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69715).

Distribution: This species is known to Brazil (Amazonas, and Roraima [**new record**]), Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela (Levi 1995).

Micrathena acuta (Walckenaer, 1841)
Plectana acuta Walckenaer (1841).
Acrosoma acutum — Keyserling (1864).
Micrathena acuta — Simon (1895a); Levi (1985).
Micrathena alpha Caporiacco (1947).
Ildibaha inermis Schenkel (1953).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′8.4″ N, 061°42′49.3″ W; 647 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 16.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1603).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over South America (Levi 1985: map 7). There are published records from the following countries: Argentina, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, and Roraima [**new record**]), Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Trinidad, and Venezuela (Levi 1985; Bonaldo et al. 2009b).

Micrathena aureola (C. L. Koch, 1836)
Acrosoma aureolum C. L. Koch (1836).
Acrosoma affine C. L. Koch (1839).
Plectana affinis — Walckenaer (1841).
Plectana aureola — Walckenaer (1841).
Chaetacis affinis — Simon (1895a).
Micrathena aureola — Petrunkevitch (1911); Magalhães & Santos (2012).
Chaetacis aureola — Reimoser (1917); Levi (1985); Dierkens (2011).
Chaetacis hirsuta Mello-Leitão (1932).
Chaetacis aculeata Chickering (1960).
Chaetacis dentata Chickering (1960).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°38′9.3″ N, 060°34′17.1″ W; 106 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 21.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17292); 1 ♀ (CHNUFPI 1322).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Levi 1985: map 15), with records from Bra-

zil (Amazonas, Bahia, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, and Roraima [**new record**]), French Guiana, Paraguay, and Surinam (Levi 1985; Bonaldo et al. 2009b).

Micrathena coca Levi, 1985
Micrathena coca Levi (1985).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′8.4″ N, 061°42′49.3″ W; 647 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 16.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1606).

Distribution: This species is distributed over the northern South America, in the Amazon Basin (Levi 1995: map 11). There are published records from the following countries: Brazil (Amazonas, and Roraima [**new record**]), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela (Levi 1995).

Micrathena evansi Chickering, 1960
Micrathena evansi Chickering (1960). — Levi (1985); Dierkens (2011); Magalhães & Santos (2012).
Micrathena insolita Chickering (1961).
Micrathena lepida Chickering (1964).
Micrathena levii Chickering (1964).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, Cachoeira do Paiva, 03°45′45.6″ N, 061°45′18″ W; 582 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 17.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17290); same data, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, (CHNUFPI 1318); Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°35′15.3″ N, 060°38′27.6″ W; 105 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 23.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho et al. *leg.* (UFMG 17293).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Levi 1995: map 7). There are records to the following countries: Brazil (Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Pará, Pernambuco, and Roraima [**new record**]), Bolívia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad, and Venezuela (Levi 1995; Bonaldo et al. 2009b).

Micrathena picta (C. L. Koch, 1836)
Acrosoma pictum C. L. Koch (1836).
Plectana picta Walckenaer (1841).
Micrathena picta — Petrunkevitch (1911); Magalhães & Santos (2012).
Chaetacis picta — Reimoser (1917); Levi (1985, 2002).
Micrathena conspicuum Mello-Leitão (1929a).
Chaetacis evansi Chickering (1960)
Chaetacis rugosa Chickering (1960).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17288); Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°35′15.3″ N, 060°38′27.6″ W; 105 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 23.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho et al. (UFMG 17294); 1 ♀, 24.VII.2014 (UFMG 17296) 1 ♀, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1317); same data, 1 ♀ (CHNUFPI 1605).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Levi 1995: map 15). There are published records from the following countries: Brazil (Amapá, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, and Roraima [**new record**]), Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Peru (Levi 1995).

Micrathena plana (C. L. Koch, 1836)
Acrosoma planum C. L. Koch (1836).
Plectana degeerii Walckenaer (1841).
Plectana plana — Walckenaer (1841).
Plectana alata Walckenaer (1841).
Acrosoma maronica Taczanowski (1873).
Acrosoma alatum — Butler (1873).
Acrosoma degeeri Butler (1873).
Micrathena plana — Simon (1895); Reimoser (1917); Levi (1985); Gonzaga & Santos (2004); Magalhães & Santos (2011, 2012).
Micrathena alata — Simon (1895).
Micrathena maronica — Simon (1895).
Micrathena degeeri — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Micrathena ornata Mello-Leitão (1932) — Levi (1985).
Micrathena nitida Chickering (1964).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°35′15.3″ N, 060°38′27.6″ W; 105 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 24.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17295); 1 ♀ (CHNUFPI 1320).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Levi 1995: map 6). There are published records from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia, Roraima [**new record**], and São Paulo), Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad, Venezuela, and Virgin Islands (Levi 1995; Carvalho et al. 2014).

Micrathena pungens (Walckenaer, 1841)
Plectana pungens Walckenaer (1841).
Acrosoma pungens — Keyserling (1864, 1892).
Acrosoma luctuosa Taczanowski (1873).
Micrathena pungens Simon (1895a).
Micrathena luctuosa — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Micrathena pungens — Reimoser (1917); Chickering (1960); Levi (1985).
Micrathena carvalhoi Mello-Leitão (1944).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′8.4″ N, 061°42′49.3″ W; 647 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 16.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17289); 1 ♂ (CHNUFPI 1319).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over northern South America (Levi 1995: map 14). There are published records from the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, and Roraima [**new record**]), Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Surinam, and Venezuela (Levi 1995; Bonaldo et al. 2009b).

Micrathena schreibersi (Perty, 1833)
Acrosoma schreibersii Perty (1833).
Acrosoma spinosum C. L. Koch (1836).

Plectana macrocantha Walckenaer (1841).
Plectana duplicata Walckenaer (1841).
Plectana vespoides Walckenaer (1841).
Acrosoma macrocantha Taczanowski (1873).
Acrosoma tenuis Taczanowski (1873).
Acrosoma subtilis Taczanowski (1873).
Acrosoma myrmeciaeformis Taczanowski (1873).
Acrosoma macracanthum — Butler (1873).
Acrosoma vespoides — Butler (1873).
Acrosoma duplicatum Butler (1873).
Micrathena schreibersi — Simon (1895a); Chickering (1961); Levi (1985); Dierkens (2011); Magalhães & Santos (2012).
Micrathena tenuis — Simon (1895a).
Micrathena subtilis — Simon (1895a).
Ildibaha myrmeciaeformis — Simon (1895a).
Micrathena duplicata — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Micrathena vespoides — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Micrathena coleophora Chamberlin & Ivie (1936).
Micrathena lesserti Mello-Leitão (1939b).
Ildibaha subtilis — Mello-Leitão (1949).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Cachoeira do Paiva, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′45.6″ N, 061°45′18″ W; 582 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 17.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17291); 1 ♀ (CHNUFPI 1321).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Levi 1995: map 9). There are published records from the following countries: Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Pará, Pernambuco, Rondônia, Roraima, and Santa Catarina), Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad, and Venezuela (Levi 1995; Bonaldo et al. 2009b; Carvalho et al. 2014).

Neoscona moreli (Vinson, 1863)
Epeira morelii Vinson (1863).
Epeira lanuginosa Lenz (1886).
Epeira moreli — Simon (1886).
Epeira theisii Keyserling (1893) — McCook (1894).
Araneus neotheis Petrunkevitch (1911).
Cubanella nidicola Franganillo (1926a, b)
Cubanella recta Franganillo (1930).
Neoscona neotheis — Petrunkevitch (1930); Gertsch & Mulaik (1936); Berman & Levi (1971).
Neoscona nidicola — Franganillo (1936); Bryant (1940).
Neoscona recta — Franganillo (1936).
Neoscona moreli — Grasshoff (1980, 1986); Levi (1993); Saristo (2010).
Neoscona seca Roberts (1983).
Neoscona neotheis — Barrion et al. (1988).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Bonfim (03°19′35.9″ N, 059°56′41.7″ W; 132 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 20.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. (MZSP 69704); Boa Vista (Campus de Cauamé, Universidade Federal de Roraima, 02°52′36.9″ N, 060°43′9.3″ W; 82 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 22.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69705).

Distribution: This species is widespread in Subsaharan Africa, Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius and Seychelles, West Indies, and South America (Levi 1993: map 1). In Brazil, the species is recorded from the states of Amapá, Bahia, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima (**new record**), and São Paulo (Levi 1993).

Parawixia audax (Blackwall, 1863)
Epeira audax Blackwall (1863) — Keyserling (1892).
Epeira meridionalis Keyserling (1865).
Epeira amaurophila Holmberg (1876).
Epeira coronigera Taczanowski (1878).
Epeira duodecimtuberculata Bertkau (1880).
Araneus audax Simon (1897); Franganillo (1936).
Araneus coronigerus — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Aranea audax — Strand (1916b).
Aranea eumeniphila Strand (1916b).
Araneus rugosus Badcock (1932).
Verrucosa audax — Mello-Leitão (1933).
Parawixia audax — Mello-Leitão (1940a); Levi (1992).
Parawixia rugosa — Levi (1991a).
Parawixia coronigera — Levi (1991a).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1308); 1 ♀, 17.VII.2014 (UFMG 17075); Vila Tepequém (03°45′54.1″ N, 061°43′14.2″ W; 665 m.a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 18.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69716).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Levi 1992: map 3). There are published records from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil (Acre, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima [**new record**], Santa Catarina, and São Paulo), Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, and Uruguay (Levi 1992).

Parawixia velutina (Taczanowski, 1878)
Epeira velutina Taczanowski (1878).
Araneus velutinus — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Araneus eriophoroides Caporiacco (1954).
Parawixia eriophoroides — Levi (1991a).
Parawixia velutina — Levi (1991a, 1992).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, 03°45′54.1″ N, 061°43′14.2″ W; 665 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 18.vi.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Levi 1992: map 3). There are published records from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil (Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima [**new record**], and São Paulo), Colombia, Guyana, Paraguay, and Peru (Levi 1992).

Wagneriana atuna Levi, 1991
Wagneriana atuna Levi (1991b).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, Pousada PSJ, 03°46′55.4″ N, 061°43′19.0″ W; 587 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂ (MZSP 69720), 3 ♀ (MZSP 69719), 15.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.*; 1 ♂ (MZSP 69718), 3 ♀ (MZSP 69717), 17.VI.2014; (Vila Tepequém, 03°45′54.1″ N, 061°43′14.2″ W; 665 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 18.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69721); 8 ♂, 6 ♀, (MZSP 69722); Bonfim (03°21′56.3″ N, 059°50′23.7″ W; 132 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 19.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69724); (03°19′35.9″

N, 059°56′41.7″ W; 132 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 20.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69723); Cantá (02°38′8.2″ N, 060°34′15.6″ W; 96 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 21.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69727).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed in the Neotropical Region (Levi 1991b: map 3), with known records in Brazil (Mato Grosso, Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima [**new record**]), Colombia, Costa Rica, Guyana, Paraguay and Peru (Levi 1991b).

Wagneriana jelskii (Taczanowski, 1873)
Epeira jelskii Taczanowski (1873).
Wagneriana jelskii — Caporiacco (1954); Levi (1991b).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Cantá (02°38′8.2″ N, 060°34′15.6″ W; 96 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 21.VI.2014, J. Cabra, et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69728).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed in the Amazon basin (Levi 1991b: map 3) and known from Bolivia, Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, and Roraima), Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad, and Venezuela (Levi 1991b).

Wagneriana taboga Levi, 1991
Wagneriana taboga Levi (1991b).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Cantá (Serra Grande, 02°35′16.6″ N, 060°38′23.8″ W; 111 m a.s.l.), 2m, 23.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69725); (02°38′8.2″ N, 060°34′15.6″ W; 96 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 21.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69726).

Distribution: This species was recorded only from Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia (Levi 1991b: map 3). The new Roraima record is the first from Brazil, which extends the species' distribution by at least 900 km to the southeast.

Family Ctenidae Keyserling, 1877

Ancylometes bogotensis (Keyserling, 1877)
Ctenus bogotensis Keyserling (1877).
Lycoctenus bogotensis F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1897, 1901).
Lycoctenus colombianus F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1897).
Ancylometes palustris Simon (1898c).
Ancylometes orinocensis Simon (1898b).
Lycoctenus palustris F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1899a).
Ancylometes bogotensis — Strand (1907b); Lucas (1964); Schiapelli & Gerschman (1970, 1973); Merrett (1988); Höfer & Brescovit (2000).
Lycoctenus caracasensis Strand (1909a).
Lycoctenus venezuelensis Strand (1909b).
Ancylometes acostae Schenkel (1953).
Ctenus nasutus Kraus (1955).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17081); Bonfim, (Near the road RR401, about 26km from Bonfim, 03°16′20.5″ N, 060°3′9.3″ W; 140 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 20.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17080).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the Neotropical Region (Höfer & Brescovit 2000: fig. 62). There are published records from the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas, Pernambuco, and Roraima), Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad, and Venezuela (Höfer & Brescovit 2000).

Ancylometes rufus (Walckenaer, 1837)
Ctenus rufus Walckenaer (1837).
Ctenus fuscus Walckenaer (1837).
Ctenus giganteus Taczanowski (1874).
Leptoctenus tenkatei Hasselt (1888).
Lycoctenus brunneus F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1897).
Lycoctenus gigas F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1897).
Lycoctenus demerarensis F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1897).
Ancylometes gigas — Simon (1898c).
Lycoctenus saraensis Strand (1909b).
Ancylometes vulpes Petrunkevitch (1910).
Ctenus tenkatei — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Lycoctenus paraensis Strand (1916a).
Ancylometes pindareensis Mello-Leitão (1921, 1924).
Ctenus juruensis Mello-Leitão (1922a).
Ctenus striolatus Mello-Leitão (1922a).
Ctenus xerophilus Mello-Leitão (1936).
Lycoctenus titanus Caporiacco (1947, 1948).
Ancylometes rufus Höfer & Brescovit (2000).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 17.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho et al. *leg.* (UFMG 17201).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Höfer & Brescovit 2000: fig. 61). There are published records from the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas, Ceará, Goiás, Pará, Paraná, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia, Roraima, and São Paulo), Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Surinam, and Venezuela (Höfer & Brescovit 2000; Bonaldo et al. 2009b; Carvalho et al. 2014).

Centroctenus auberti (Caporiacco, 1954)
Ctenus auberti Caporiacco (1954).
Acanthoctenus penicillatus Caporiacco (1955).
Ctenus tapereba Höfer et al. (1994).
Centroctenus auberti Brescovit (1996).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17200).

Distribution: This species is distributed over the northern Amazon Basin, with published records in Brazil (Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, and Roraima [**new record**]), French Guiana, and Venezuela (Höfer et al. 1994; Brescovit 1996).

Parabatinga brevipes (Keyserling, 1891)
Ctenus brevipes Keyserling (1891); Mello-Leitão (1936).
Ctenus taeniatus Keyserling (1891); Mello-Leitão (1941); Eickstedt (1978).
Ctenus thomasi F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1902b).
Ctenus tatarendensis Tullgren (1905).
Ctenus brevilabris — Strand (1909a).
Ctenus anisitsi Strand (1909c).

Ctenus atrivulva Strand (1909c).
Ctenus mentor Strand (1909c).
Ctenus binotatus Mello-Leitão (1936).
Ctenus gynheraldicus Mello-Leitão (1936).
Isoctenus masculus Mello-Leitão (1939a).
Ctenus albovittatus Mello-Leitão (1939b).
Oligoctenus taeniatus — Lehtinen (1967).
Parabatinga brevipes — Polotow & Brescovit (2009, 2014).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17082); 1 ♀ (UFMG 17229).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Polotow & Brescovit 2009). There are published records from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil (Bahia, Bahia, Ceará, Distrito Federal, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraná, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima [**new record**], Santa Catarina, São Paulo, São Paulo, Sergipe, and Tocantins), Colombia, Paraguay, and Uruguay (Polotow & Brescovit 2009; Carvalho et al. 2014).

Family Hersiliidae Thorell, 1870

Neotama mexicana (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1893)
Hersilia mexicana O. Pickard-Cambridge (1893).
Tama mexicana — Banks (1898); F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1902a); Wunderlich (1988).
Tama guyanensis Mello-Leitão (1948).
Neotama mexicana — Rheims & Brescovit (2004).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Bonfim (near the road RR401, about 26 km from Bonfim, 03°16′20.5″ N, 060°3′9.3″ W; 140 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 20.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1309).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed for the Central America and northern South America (Rheims & Brescovit 2004: fig. 126). There are published records from the following countries: Brazil (Acre, Amazonas Pará, Roraima [**new record**], Rondônia), Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, and United States (Texas) (Rheims & Brescovit 2004; Bonaldo et al. 2009b; Rego et al. 2009).

Family Lycosidae Sundevall, 1833

Aglaoctenus lagotis (Holmberg, 1876)
Ocyale lagotis Holmberg (1876).
Diapontia freiburgensis Keyserling (1877).
Diapontia granadensis Keyserling (1877).
Podophthalma diversa O. Pickard-Cambridge (1877).
Tetragonophthalma granadensis — Keyserling (1891).
Tetragonophthalma obscura Keyserling (1891).
Porrima diversa — Simon (1898c).
Aglaoctenus bifasciatus Tullgren (1905).
Tetragonophthalma freiburgensis — Petrunkevitch (1911).
Porrima harknessi Chamberlin (1916); Roewer (1960); Brady (1962); Capocasale (1982, 1991).
Architis paulistana Mello-Leitão (1917).
Porrima glieschi Mello-Leitão (1926); Roewer (1960); Capocasale (1982).
Porrima callipoda Mello-Leitão (1934).
Porrima granadensis — Mello-Leitão (1941b).
Porrima lagotis — Mello-Leitão (1941c), Roewer (1960); Capocasale (1982, 1991).
Porrima freiburgensis — Mello-Leitão (1943b).
Porrima obscura — Mello-Leitão (1943b).
Porrimosa diversa — Capocasale (1982).
Porrimosa callipoda Capocasale (1982).
Aglaoctenus lagotis — Santos & Brescovit (2001); Santos (2007); Piacentini (2011).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′8.4″ N, 061°42′49.3″ W; 647 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 16.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17086).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Santos & Brescovit 2001: fig. 8; Piacentini 2011: fig. 21). There are published records from the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil (Bahia, Ceará, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Paraná, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima [**new record**], Santa Catarina, São Paulo, and Tocantins), Colombia, Peru, Uuruguay, and Venezuela (Santos & Brescovit 2001; Piacentini 2011; Carvalho et al. 2014).

Family Oecobiidae Blackwall, 1862

Oecobius concinnus Simon, 1893
Oecobius concinnus Simon (1892, 1893a) — Shear (1970); Santos & Gonzaga (2003); Ono (2011); Jäger & Praxaysombath (2011).
Oecobius nieborowskii Kulczyński (1909).
Oecobius benneri Petrunkevitch (1929).
Thalamia nieborowskii — Banks (1930).
Oecobius vokesi Gertsch & Davis (1942).
Oecobius audanti Bryant (1948).
Tarapaca nieborowskii — Lehtinen (1967).
Tarapaca concinnus — Saaristo (2010).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17308).

Distribution: This is pantropical synanthropical species (Shear 1970; Santos & Gonzaga 2003). Nevertheless, this is the first record of this species from Roraima (Shear 1970; Santos & Gonzaga 2003; Ono 2011; Jäger & Praxaysombath 2011; Santos et al. 2009).

Family Oxyopidae Thorell, 1870

Oxyopes incertus Mello-Leitão, 1929
Oxyopes incertus Mello-Leitão (1929b).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°38′9.3″ N, 060°34′17.1″ W; 106 m a.s.l.), 2 ♀, 21.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17102).

Distribution: This species is recorded only from Brazil (Amazonas, Goiás, Pará, and Roraima [**new record**]) and Peru (Mello-Leitão 1942b; Bonaldo et al. 2009b).

Peucetia flava Keyserling, 1877

Peucetia flava Keyserling (1877) — Mello-Leitão (1929b); Santos & Brescovit (2003).
Peucetia tranquilini Mello-Leitão (1922b, 1929b).
Peucetia villosa Mello-Leitão (1929b).
Peucetia meridionalis Mello-Leitão (1929b).
Peucetia rubrigastra Mello-Leitão (1929b, 1943b).
Peucetia viridisternis Mello-Leitão (1945).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Cachoeira do Paiva, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′45.6″ N, 061°45′18.0″ W; 582 m a.s.l.), 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 17.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17313).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the South America (Santos & Brescovit 2003: fig. 45). There are published records from the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil (Bahia, Ceará, Distrito Federal, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Roraima [**new record**], Santa Catarina, São Paulo, and Sergipe), Guyana, Surinam, and Venezuela. (Santos & Brescovit 2003; Carvalho et al. 2014).

Peucetia rubrolineata Keyserling, 1877

Peucetia rubrolineata Keyserling (1877) — Santos & Brescovit (2003).
Peucetia similis Keyserling (1877); Mello-Leitão (1929b).
Peucetia heterochroma Mello-Leitão (1929a).
Peucetia amazonica Mello-Leitão (1929b).
Peucetia maculipedes Piza (1938).
Peucetia trivittata Mello-Leitão (1940b).
Peucetia duplovittata Mello-Leitão (1941a).
Tapinillus argentinus Mello-Leitão (1941c).
Peucetia roseonigra Mello-Leitão (1943a).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′8.4″ N, 061°42′49.3″ W; 647 m a.s.l.), 8 ♀, 16.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17103).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over the Neotropical Region (Santos & Brescovit 2003: fig. 46). There are published records from the following countries: Argentina, Brazil (Acre, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Roraima [**new record**], São Paulo, and Sergipe), Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, and Venezuela (Santos & Brescovit 2003; Carvalho et al. 2014).

Family Palpimanidae Thorell, 1870

Otiothops oblongus Simon, 1891

Otiothops oblongus Simon (1891).
Otiothops lapidicola Simon (1893a) — Mello-Leitão (1927).
Otiothops carpenteri Chickering (1966)
Otiothops oblongus Platnick (1975).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′8.4″ N, 061°42′49.3″ W; 647 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 22.VII.2014, M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17090); 3m, 1 ♀, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1306); Bonfim (near the road RR401, about 7.5 km from Bonfim, 03°21′1.8″ N, 059°54′15.8″ W; 89 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 20.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17089).

Distribution: This species is recorded only for northern South America (Platnick 1975: map 2). There are published records for the following countries: Brazil (Amazonas, and Roraima), Guyana, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and Venezuela (Chickering 1966; Platnick 1975; Brescovit & Bonaldo 1993).

Family Pholcidae C. L. Koch, 1850

Carapoia paraguaensis González-Sponga, 1998

Carapoia paraguaensis González-Sponga (1998) — Huber (2000, 2005).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′8.4″ N, 061°42′49.3″ W; 647 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 16.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1296); 1 ♂ (CHNUFPI 1288); 2m, 1 ♀ (UFMG 17109); Boa Vista (Campus de Cauamé, Universidade Federal de Roraima, 02°52′38.4″ N, 060°43′13.1″ W; 91 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 22.VII.2014, M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17110); 2 ♀ (CHNUFPI 1273); 5 ♂ (UFMG 17111); Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°35′15.3″ N, 060°38′27.6″ W; 105 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 23.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho et al. *leg.* (UFMG 17113); 1 ♀ (UFMG 17114); 1 ♂ (CHNUFPI 1272); 1 ♂ (CHNUFPI 1274); 1 ♂ (UFMG 17112); 1 ♂ (UFMG 17115).

Distribution: This species is recorded only for northern South America (Huber 2005: fig. 1). There are published records for Brazil (Amazonas, and Roraima), Guyana, and Venezuela (Huber 2000, 2005).

Metagonia mariguitarensis (González-Sponga, 1998)

Anomalaia mariguitarensis González-Sponga (1998).
Metagonia mariguitarensis Huber (2000, 2004).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1265); 1 ♀ (UFMG 17117); 3m (UFMG 17116); (Cachoeira do Paiva, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′45.6″ N, 061°45′18.0″ W; 582 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 17.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1277); 1 ♀ (UFMG 17118); 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (UFMG 17119); 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (UFMG 17120); Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°35′15.3″ N, 060°38′27.6″ W; 105 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 23.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho et al. *leg.* (UFMG 17122); 5 ♀ (UFMG 17121); 2 ♀, 24.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17123); 1 ♂ (CHNUFPI 1263); 1 ♂ (CHNUFPI 1275).

Distribution: This species is recorded only from northern South America and published records exist only for Brazil (Roraima), Peru, and Venezuela (Huber 2000).

Micropholcus fauroti (Simon, 1887)
Pholcus fauroti Simon (1887).
Pholcus infirmus Thorell (1895).
Pholcus unicolor Petrunkevitch (1929).
Leptopholcus occidentalis Mello-Leitão (1929a).
Pholcus senegalensis Millot (1941).
Pholcus chavanei Millot (1946).
Micromerys occidentalis — Mello-Leitão (1946).
Micropholcus fauroti — Deeleman-Reinhold & Prinsen (1987); Huber (2000, 2011); Beatty et al. (2008).
Mariguitaia divergentis González-Sponga (2004).
Mariguitaia museorum González-Sponga (2004).
Mariguitaia neoespartana González-Sponga (2004).
Mariguitaia sucrensis González-Sponga (2004).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, Pousada PSJ, 03°46′56.2″ N, 061°43′20.8″ W; 640 m.a.s.l.), 2 ♂, 18.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho *leg.* (UFMG 17125); Bonfim, (Pousada Takutu, 03°21′48.7″ N, 059°50′15.7″ W; 92 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 20.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho *leg.* (UFMG 17124).

Distribution: This is a widespread pantropical synanthropic species (Deeleman-Reinhold & Prinsen 1987; Deeleman-Reinhold & van Harten 2001; Irie 2000; Saaristo 2001; Carvalho et al. 2014). In Brazil, it is known from only Pernambuco and Roraima (**new record**) (Carvalho et al. 2014).

Family Pisauridae Simon, 1890

Architis tenuipes (Simon, 1898)
Drances tenuipes Simon (1898a).
Architis vilhena Carico (1981, 1989).
Architis tenuipes — Carico (1993); Santos (2007).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Cantá (Near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°38′9.3″ N, 060°34′17.1″ W; 106 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 21.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1313); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (UFMG 17319).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed in the northern Brazil (Santos 2007: fig. 7; Santos & Nogueira 2008: fig. 12). There are published records for the following Brazilian states: Acre, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, and Roraima (Santos 2007; Santos & Nogueira 2008; Bonaldo et al. 2009b).

Architis tenuis Simon, 1898
Architis tenuis Simon (1898a) — Carico (1981); Santos (2007).
Architis nitidoplumosa Simon (1898a); Carico (1981); Sierwald (1989).
Thanatidius proximus Mello-Leitão (1921).
Thanatidius parahybensis Mello-Leitão (1924).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1269); 1 ♂ (UFMG 17317); (Cachoeira do Paiva, Vila Tepequém, 03°45′45.6″ N, 061°45′18″ W; 582 m a.s.l.), 10 ♀, 17.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17095); Bonfim, (near the road RR401, surroundings of Bonfim, 03°22′9.0″ N, 059°50′18.4″ W, 95 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 20.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho *leg.* (UFMG 17096); Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°35′15.3″ N, 060°38′27.6″ W; 105 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 23.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho et al. *leg.* (UFMG 17098), 3 ♀ (UFMG 17320); (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°38′09.3″ N, 060°34′17.1″ W; 106 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 21.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17097).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed in the Neotropical Region (Santos 2007: fig. 6). There are published records from the following countries: Brazil (Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Pará, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Sul, Rondônia, Roraima, São Paulo, and Sergipe), Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Peru, Surinam, and Venezuela (Lise 1998b; Santos 2007; Bonaldo et al. 2009b; Carvalho et al. 2014).

Family Scytodidae Blackwall, 1864

Scytodes fusca Walckenaer, 1837
Scytodes fusca Walckenaer (1837) — Brescovit & Rheims (2000); Ono (2011); Šestáková et al. (2014).
Scytodes domestica Doleschall (1859) — Kulczyński (1911).
Scytodes guianensis Taczanowski (1872).
Dictis fumida Thorell (1891).
Scytodes hebraica Simon (1891) — F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1899b).
Scytodes bajula Simon (1891).
Dictis domestica — Thorell (1895).
Scytodes atrofusca Strand (1916b).
Scytodes campinensis Mello-Leitão (1918).
Scytodes discolor Mello-Leitão (1918).
Scytodes iguassuensis Mello-Leitão (1918).
Scytodes nannipes Chamberlin & Ivie (1936).
Scytodes velutina Millot (1941).
Scytodes torquatus Kraus (1955).
Scytodes torquata — Brignoli (1983).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Bonfim, (near the road RR401, surroundings of Bonfim, 03°22′9.0″ N, 059°50′18.4″ W; 95 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 20.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho *leg.* (UFMG 17105).

Distribution: This species has a pantropical distribution and is introduced to Europe (Šestáková et al. 2014). It is commonly associated with human habitations throughout Central and South America (Brescovit & Rheims 2000).

Family Selenopidae Simon, 1897

Selenops geraldinae Corronca, 1996
Selenops geraldinae Corronca (1996, 1998) — Crews (2011); Galvis & Flórez (2015).
Selenops willinki Corronca (1998).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17092); 1 ♀ (CHNUFPI 1315).

Distribution: This species is distributed over northern South America (Corronca 1998: map 1; Creys 2011: map 2). There are published records from the departments of Mara and Bolívar, Venezuela (Corronca 1998), and Trini-

dad and Tobago (Crews 2011). The new Roraima record is the first for *S. geraldinae* in Brazil and extends the known distribution of the species by at least 450 km southwards as far as Amajari.

Family Sparassidae Bertkau,1872

Quemedice piracuruca Rheims, Labarque & Ramírez, 2008
Quemedice piracuruca Rheims et al. (2008).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Boa Vista, (Campus de Cauamé, Universidade Federal de Roraima, 02°52′38.4″ N, 060°43′13.1″ W; 91 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 22.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 15791).

Distribution: This species was previously recorded only from Colombia and Brazil (Minas Gerais and Piauí) (Rheims et al. 2008), and the new record from Roraima extends the known geographical distribution by at least 1,400 km toward the northeast.

Family Synotaxidae Simon, 1894

Synotaxus monoceros (Caporiacco, 1947)
Argyrodina monoceros Caporiacco (1947, 1948).
Synotaxus pupularum Exline & Levi (1965).
Synotaxus monoceros Exline & Levi (1965).
Synotaxus monoceros Agnarsson (2003, 2004); Agnarsson et al. (2007).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Boa Vista, (Campus de Cauamé, Universidade Federal de Roraima, 02°52′38.4″ N, 060°43′13.1″ W; 91 m a.s.l.), 2 ♀, 22.VII.2014, M.C. Schneider (UFMG 17091); 2 ♀ (CHNUFPI 1276).

Distribution: This species is known only for northern Amazon basin, with published records for Guyana, Trinidad and Brazil (Amazonas) (Exline & Levi 1965; Agnarsson 2003; Santos & Rheims 2005). This is the first record of *S. monoceros* from Roraima and fills a gap in its known geographical distribution.

Family Tetragnathidae Menge, 1866

Glenognatha gaujoni Simon, 1895
Glenognatha gaujoni Simon (1895b) — Cabra-García et al. (2014); Cabra-García & Brescovit (2016).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, Pousada PSJ, 03°46′55.4″ N, 061°43′19.0″ W; 587 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 17.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. (MZSP 69710); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 15.VI.2014 (MZSP 69711); (Estância Ecológica SESC Tepequém, Vila Tepequém, 03°46′55.2″ N, 061°43′19.3″ W; 655 m a.s.l.), 1 ♀, 16.VI.2014, J. Cabra et al. *leg.* (MZSP 69706).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed over South America, with known records in Brazil (Amazonas, Rondônia, Roraima, Mato Grosso and São Paulo), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela (Cabra-Garcia & Brescovit 2016).

Family Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833

Dipoena atlantica Chickering, 1943
Dipoena atlantica Chickering (1943) — Levi (1963).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Cantá (near the road BR432, about 10 km from Cantá, 02°35′15.3″ N, 060°38′27.6″ W; 105 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 23.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho et al. *leg.* (UFMG 16878).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed in the Neotropical Region, with published records in the following countries: Brazil (Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and Roraima [**new record**]), Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela (Chickering 1943; Levi 1963).

Dipoena duodecimpunctata Chickering, 1943
Dipoena 12-punctata Chickering (1943).
Dipoena duodecimpunctata Levi (1963).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 17.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho et al. *leg.* (UFMG 16877).

Distribution: This species is distributed in through Brazil (Amazonas, Roraima, Pará, Acre, Tocantins, São Paulo, Paraná, and Santa Catarina), Panama, and Venezuela (Chickering 1943; Levi 1963; Rodrigues 2013).

Family Trochanteriidae Karsch, 1879

Trochanteria gomezi Canals, 1933
Trochanteria gomezi Canals (1933); Platnick (1986).
Oltacloea major Mello-Leitão (1942a).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Boa Vista (Campus de Cauamé, Universidade Federal de Roraima, 02°52′38.4″ N, 060°43′13.1″ W; 91 m a.s.l.), 2 ♂, 6 ♀, 22.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (CHNUFPI 1307); 1 ♂ (CHNUFPI 1571); 1 ♂ (UFMG 15584); 1 ♀ (UFMG 15954); 2 ♂, 8 ♀ (UFMG 17087); 1 ♀, 23.VII.2014 (UFMG 15955); 1 ♀, 24.VII.2014 (UFMG 15956).

Distribution: The distribution pattern of this species was unclear for many years. It was known only from Argentina and Paraguay (Platnick 1986), until recently found in the state of Piauí, northeastern Brazil (Carvalho et al. 2014). The new record from Boa Vista, Roraima, represents a range extension of 2,300 km toward the northwest. This species may be widely distributed over the Cerrado biome, but the scarcity of sampling in appropriate microhabitats for the species hinders the validation of this hypothesis.

Natural history: All specimens of *T. gomezi* were collected from under bark of *Curatella americana* L. (Dilleniaceae) by carefully removing pieces of bark with a forceps. These spiders usually run laterally on the tree trunks to hide in small spaces in, or under, the bark. The association between *T. gomezi* and *C. americana* was also reported in the state of Piauí by Carvalho et al. (2014). As *C. americana* is widely distributed from from Central America to Bolivia,

and in almost all of Brazil, especially in the Cerrado biome (Sarmiento and Monasterio 1983; Vilar et al. 2009), further sampling effort from the barks of *C. americana* should be made. This may provide more precise information on the natural history of *T. gomezi*.

Family Uloboridae Thorell, 1869

Philoponella vittata (Keyserling, 1881)
Uloborus vittatus Keyserling (1881a).
Uloborus servulus Simon (1893a).
Uloborus semiargenteus Simon (1893b).
Uloborus amazonicus Mello-Leitão (1949).
Philoponella semiargentea — Lehtinen (1967).
Philoponella servula — Lehtinen (1967).
Philoponella vittata — Opell (1979).

Material examined: BRAZIL, Roraima: Amajari (Vila Tepequém, near Pousada PSJ, 03°47′10.4″ N, 061°43′15.3″ W; 640 m a.s.l.), 1 ♂, 6 ♀, 15.VII.2014, L.S. Carvalho & M.C. Schneider *leg.* (UFMG 17106).

Distribution: This species is widely distributed in the Neotropical Region (Opell 1979: map 5). There are published records from the following countries: Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas, Pará and Roraima [**new record**]), Colombia, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela (Opell 1979; Alves-Costa & Gonzaga 2001).

DISCUSSION

The data presented here were opportunistically collected and may be taxonomically, temporally, and spatially biased. That is, relatively conspicuous (widespread) species were more often collected, the sampling period was short, and sampling sites were close to main roads. Most of the species recorded, including 32 of the 36 species newly recorded from Brazil and/or Roraima, are widespread species, but the new data are not unimportant. On the contrary, these data reflect the historical paucity of spider sampling throughout Roraima. Thus, there is the need to expand spider surveys in this region. The sampling heterogeneity in Roraima is not different from the overall situation throughout Brazil (Brescovit et al. 2011: fig. 5), and corresponds to a general rule for Brazilian invertebrates, vertebrates and angiosperms (Lewinsohn et al. 2005; Oliveira et al. 2016). Even within the relatively better-studied animal groups and biomes, such as the Atlantic and the Amazon Forests, geographic coverage is very restricted and often just a few localities have been sampled adequately (Lewinsohn et al. 2005). As a result, there is a strong spatial bias regarding the species richness, species composition and endemism knowledge in the Brazilian biodiversity (Oliveira et al. 2016).

Information from natural history collections, such these presented here, are important as they are easily usable and present a high precision in georeferencing (Graham et al. 2004). This type of data can be used in species distribution models for many purposes, such as conservation (Ferraz et al. 2012). These collection data are also crucial because they are a permanent record of a species at a given place and time (Funk & Richardson 2002).

Our sampled localities are within the areas of endemism of Roraima, supported by a relatively low number (at most 12 spp.) of synendemic spider species (Oliveira et al. 2015). However, our results suggest that these areas harbor a higher number of synendemic species than the survey by Oliveira et al. (2015), which therefore had clearly sampling bias. Additionally, the relevancy of our results relies on the use of a high number of species associated with high endemism levels for conservation purposes. The basis for environmental management and conservation policies is, at a bare minimum, the distribution and abundance of every species that requires conservation (Possingham et al. 2007).

The spider fauna of Roraima is one of the most poorly known in Brazil, with only a few published papers and mostly related to the spiders of the Maracá Island (where there are 92 recorded; number updated using the current spider nomenclature; see World Spider Catalog 2017), or individual species descriptions (Lise 1998a, 1998b; Buckup & Marques 1989, 1991, 1992; Marques & Buckup 1992). Of these, only seven species (about 7.5% of the total) were recorded in our samples: the araneid orb-weavers *Aculepeira travassosi*, *Amazonepeira masaka*, *Araneus guttatus*, and *Argiope argentata*, the pisaurid *Architis tenuis*, the theridiid *Dipoena atlantica*, and the palpimanid *Otiothops oblongus*.

As observed, we expected a large number of previously unrecorded species as result of sampling anywhere in the state. However, future surveys should focus on remote and mountainous regions (e.g., Mount Roraima), or unexplored niches (e.g., soil and leaf litter). Such surveys may provide a wider overview of the whole spider fauna. Additionally, long-term or ecological studies on arachnids of Roraima have never been done. Such research would be a very interesting because the spider dynamics in the Cerrado (savanna) patches within the Amazon Forest is still completely unknown.

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